Why Free Schools are Oppseed.

Although I am a plain farmer, and a constant reader of The Tribune, I have never yet learned that ridicule is argument; nor have I ever known that calling one 'mean,' 'bat-eyed,' 'small souled,' pecessarily made him so. I believe, however, that ridicule is usually resorted to when arguments are weak, and known to be so; that the cause which calls to its support no abusive opithets, has at command aids far better and more reliable. You have said you would do " your friends over the way justice." I think, Mr. Editor, you are a man always ready to make good your word : and so I do not hesitate to address to you a few remarks in regard to the School Law, called by some 'Free that is, giving to one portion of the community, the power to make free with the pockets of another portion. This in substance is the view I take of the · Free School Law. There is nothing just or right about it. It offends against the whole tone and spirit of the Constitution. This you may well say is a broad statement. I know it is; but I stake it as my settled opinion; its correctness I leave to lawyers and editors to determine. The grounds upon which I have formed it may be inferred from the following questions. Questions, Mr. Editor, which I hope you will do me the kindness to

First .- Was not this Law virtually made by the People?

Second.—Have the People a right, not to alter or amend, but to make their own Laws?

Third—It they have, is the right inherent, or derived from the Constitution?

Fourth.—If inherent, are we not then governed

by a Democracy?

Fifth - If derived from the Constitution, will you show me the clause that delegates to them right?

show me the clause share designed in the People posmess only that of electing the persons who are to
administer and apply the same? And can the
People, otherwise than by Petition or Counsel,
legally influence or direct the application or effect
the abrogation of the Law?

Accommodating your own language, I may be
deed say, "that I have as yet seen no Free School
accommodating that did not alreadthen my conviction of

deed say, "that I have as yet seen no Free School argument that did not strengthen my conviction of the importance of repealing the present isw, and by an overwhelming majority. Now, Mr. Editor, what do your arguments, or, as yeu justly term them, remarks, prove! What, rather, as they assert? Why, nothing but what every good and its being at the children fund as its own sentiments. You say "The State requires the education of all the children found within its lowders requires it, not for the sake of a pare. borders-requires it, not for the sake of a par will inevitably be less vice and crime, more morallity and virtue, than where ignorance is common:
'consequently, Property, being more safe from
'depredation, has a much higher value.' There
is nothing new in all this; every one knows it.
These are general principles. You may assume
them as unquestioned. Indoed, no one, unless he
were 'bat-eyed,' would put them forth as if he
thought they were in danger of being foresteen, or
of losing their control over the public mind. But
how in the name of right reason can you say that how in the name of right reason can you say that because education is an essential requisite to the good of the State, i. e. to the welfare of all who compose the State; because the tendency of proper and complete education is to lessen erring; because Property is more valuable in an educated community than in an ignorant one; because these community than in an ignorant one; decause these things are so, how in the name of common sense does it follow that I, who have just now finished educating my own children, must pay the school-bills of some half dozen or more children to some of whose fathers I may be paying from \$12 to \$15 per month for services upon my farm, the proceeds of which may not amount to more than \$500 or \$500 per annum; while also the fathers of others may possess property double, nay, treble the value may possess property double, nay, troble the value of my own? It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that this is the true state of the case. I grant the princiis the true state of the case. I grant the principles you atate in regard to the necessity and benchis of Education; but I deny the Free School Law to be a right application of these principles. I deny it to be any application of them except a perverted one. If the law he a true application of them, then Property should be taxed to maintain a religious establishment. Why not? The well-being of the State demands that all the endidres within her borders should be trained in the duties of Religion; this it requires "not for the sake of a part but of all." Where all see so trained, "there will inavitably be less vice and crime, more morality and victue, than where ignorance is common; consequently, Property, being more safe conclusion, " u e maintain that, on accoral di ti ot grounds, it is the interest of Property (i. s. the own-ers of it, that all should be religiously trained, "&c. "and that the children so trained in any District are not the only persons benefitted by their train-

are benefited likewise.

Now I confess I cannot see but that the one conclusion follows just as naturally as the other; and how true either may be, any one not inferior to the theread? 'small souled,' can easily perceive. Your illustration, Mr. Editor, or, as you term it, appliestion, would be good were it not pure fiction, baving no foundation in things as they are. In this respect it is most remarkably unlike the clear and practical good sense in Mr. A B.'s letter. And here let near the pure letter. practical good sense in Mr. A B.'s letter. And here let me ask why you did not vindicate this pet law of the people from the charge of injustice and oppression made by Mr. A. B.? The instances Mr. A. B. enumerates are not supposed; they came under his own observation. Now, why did you not deny, and prove to the contrary, that in the instances cited by A. B. the law operated unjustly and oppressively? You could not. Why did you not say it was but a single District, and that the universal action of the law could never be deternot say it was but a single District, and that the universal action of the law could never be determined by its action in a single District? This would have been the most sensible answer you could have made; but you did not make it; and for the simple reason that such no account would have suggested to every toinking man this sufficient reply: Why, our Districts throughout the country are in all respects slike. They all have about the same number of inhabitants, about the same amount of property, about the same number of children to be educated; and therefore, if the setion of the law be neconal and thus oppressive in one District, the unequal and thus opprossive in one District, the probabilities that it will be so in all amount well

probabilities that it will be so in all amount wan night to a demonstration.

Yet, Mr. Editor, I oppose this law not on these grounds only. I think you will agree with me in this: that if a law be enacted which, beside working badly, does not attain the end proposed, that haw should be repealed. The cut this law proposes is, to provide for the education of poor children in a more effectual way than did the old law. It does not do it. And this, Mr. Edit r, with your leave. I recommand to point out from myown observaleave. I propose to point out from myown observa

welfare of the parents.

First, then, Mr. Editor, look at its indirect action.
Does it nievisite the condition of the Day Laborer
or the Mechanic! Cortainly you say, for he has no school bills to pay. Trie, but of whom does he buy produce, and of whom does he reat his house! Why of the very man who pays for toe house! Why of the very man who pays for the instruction of his children; and that landowner or householder will advance the price of his produce or the rent of his house just in proportion as the law which the poor man vited into existence advances the amount of his takes. I wish you to understand that I am not supposing a case, but narrating an actual effect of the law. These results, indeed, might be passed by in silence, were the direct action of the law a write better in its consequences. Now me greater number of children are queness. Now, no greater number of children are educated under this law than under the old one cducated under this law than under the old law there was usually in the District what is com-monly called a "Select School," beside the ordinary Common School And how did this system work? Why, it excercised a good influence upon both Neither school was so large but what the teacher could give sufficient time cach day to his pupils. They who maintained the Select School where arely who maintained the Select School where usually those who, having kept their children at the District School during the lirat years of their instruction, wished to give them more ample opportunities than the District provided. Do you say that this system durabless stirred up ill (calings, indusies, birkerings, arrivorratic distinctions).

Did you ever under such circumstances, send a colld to a District School? I have sent six. Were You ever, under such direumstances, a Trustee of a Part let School? I have been, more rices, for

forty years, and I state this as the result of my observation and experience: The system creates no such thing. To say that it does is all stuff; on the contrary, it stirs up a generous rivalry. It makes these who select teachers for the District School careful and discerning. It increases their motives careful and discerning. It increases their motives to maintain the reputation of their school for the rough, systematic instruction. Was the child of the Laborer or the Mechanic who was too poor to pay \$2 per term excluded from these advantages ? By no means. Was he "sneered at and numbiated as the child of a pauper?" By no means. If so, by whom? By the wealthy of the neighborhood? Absurd! By the children of the school, his playouter? If you were ever at a country District hood? Absurd! By the children of the school, his playmates? If you were ever at a country District School you would not say so. Country children are not so early laught to recognise distinctions, where few are rich and none are miserably poor. Was the Mechanic or the Laborer obliged to resert to petitions to be "exonorated?" To whom, pray, does he petition, if he petition at all? To indifferent and unfeeling strangers? Far from it. In nine cases our of ton it would be to those who have known him, his character and circumstances for years—from boyhood—to those who, in many instances, have given him aid and counsel. But the idea of a man's petitioning for exemption from idea of a man's petitioning for exemption from school bills is ridiculous. It is the idea of one whose mind dwells continually upon beautiful but useless But let us look for a moment at the direct action

But let us look for a moment at the direct action of this law: You say, "?' least thirty thousand have been brought into the Schools by the operation of that law, imperfect as it is, and resisted as it has been." Now if bringing children into schools will necessarily and of itself educate them, then much good has been done. But will it do it? I trow not. The number of children in each District School has by the operation of this law risen from twenty-five or thirty up to fifty or sixty, and in many instances up to eighty; and with this increase of scholars, there has been no increase of teachers. How much instruction, think you, can each pupil receive from a teacher who divides six hours among seventy children? How many minutes could he bestow upon each one per day? Under such a method, how long would it take for an intelligent boy to learn Arithmetic enough to an awer that question correctly? How long would it take to teach a boy to read, who reads after the teacher five lines twice in one day? And how teacher five lines twice in one day? And how much will this state of things be improved when

much will this state of things be improved when this law shall no longer be "imperfect as it is" and no more "resisted as it has been?" When twen ty thousand children shall no longer "be kept a! home by dread of rate-bills and greater dread of being sneered at and humiliated as paupers."

I have but one word more to say, Mr. Editor: Can any good come from the spirit embodied in this sentence? "The Poor are not going back to petitions to be exonerated just yet—see if they do!" Is this the spirit of a man whose mind embraces large and comprehensive schemes for ameliocating large and comprehensive schemes for ameliorating the condition of Humanity? If it be, give me the man whose views are not upon so grand a scale, but whose labors prove that he is actuated by a far different spirit.

Your subscriber,

Rie, Aug 17, 1850

THOMAS PURDY.

Remarks.

Mr. Purdy writes at so great length that we shall be compelled to study the utmost brevity in replying. We will leave all his points to the intelligence of our readers, with these simple comments:

1. The Free School Law was regularly and deliberately passed by a very large majority in each branch of the Legislature. It was afterward submitted to the People, at a regular State Election, and ratified by the votes of an immense majority. Now we cannot regard the popular ratification as worth any less than nothing; so that this Law stands at least as fair and firm as any other on the Statute-book, and, unless the People's vote of approval is to be regarded as blighting and damnatory, we see not how the contrary can be plausibly maintained.

2. As to genuine, practical Religion, we not only believe it should be but that it is taught in our Common Schools-that the silent influences and direct inculcations of those Schools are strongly on the side of pure religion and undefiled from God the Father.' Creeds, dogmas and theologic systems are very properly left to churches. elergymen and Sabbath inculcations, as they should be. So think the People; and Mr. Purdy will not shake himself clear of his School-tax by coming the Religious dodge over them. It is too palpable.

3. Mr. A. B.'s letter detailed a case of unequal taxation which, if correctly stated, proved that our assessment and tax-laws need amendment, not our Free School law. that we should gladly cooperate in any effort to render our tax-laws more just and equal, but it was unjust and absurd to attribute their alleged defects to the Free School law.

COUNT OF CONNON PLEAS — Before Judge webs!

Far-line on Horton vs. Otto Connober Suit by a citizen of a livery sable, we believe, to recover the value of a pair of carriage horses left with him for about the for more than their value as seried in apposition, for expense of keeping. Verdist for p sluttiff, \$253.63. For plaintiff, Meesra, Judgh and Bowning; for the defendant, Meesra, Bunt and Bowning; for the defendant, Meesra, Bunt and Blexies. That was all that need be said on the sub-

4. If the Free School Act has so swelled the attendance of children at our Common Schools as to render the old allowance of Teachers inadequate, the Districts must increase their teaching force-and they will. Let Mr. Purdy and his cronics possess their souls in patience. If any School-houses should need enlarging, enlarged they will be. But 'Rome was not built in a day.'

5. If Mr. Purdy don't know that children whose parents apply from year to year tor exemption from the payment of their Schooltax, will be known, pointed out, looked down upon, and often twitted of their pauperism by their school-mates, he knows less of Haman Nature and Common Schools than a man of his years and experience as a school officer ought to know. He might easily learn if he would. What he means by saying that "the idea of a man's petitioning for exemption from a school-bill is ridinglous," we cannot guess, unless he means to deny the fact that such exemption is provided for by law and is very often applied for and granted.

6. We ask special attention to Mr. Purdy's demonstration that the poor laborer by the day or month whose children are edu. cated under the Free School Act does really pay for their schooling, in the shape of inereased rent, higher prices for provisions. &c. Then what is the row? What are you and other thrifty citizens stirring up 41's foray against he Free School System J You pay the School-tax directly, but you get it out of the poor laborer indirectly. Why should not that satisfy you, unless you

would like to make him pay it twice over? 7. As Mr. Purdy chooses to repeat and lay stress upon a former remark of ours, we also repeat it and emphasize it-namely:

also repeat it and emphasize it—namely:

"The Poor are not going back to rate-bills

And pertitions to be exonerated just tet, see
if they do."

No, Mr. Purdy! they are not, even in

Westchester County. See what their votes

"I are not that point! | Ed Trib.

Westchester County! | Ed Trib. will say on that point! Ed Trib.

Partial returns of the Census have been received from the following Counties. We compare with

DISASTERS ON LARZ MICHIGAN.—The Chicago Journal furnishes the following complete list of disasters to shipping on Lake Michigan during the late gale.

disasters to supping on Lake Michigan during the late gale:

Schra. Kingman, ashore near Michigan City; Gieopatra. do do; J. McKay, do do; Warren, do do; N.C. Walion, do Calumet; Thornion, do do; Mini, do do; Calcutta, do head of the lake; Watson, do Chicago; Ann. do Kenosa; J. F. Porter, do Ractine; C. Howard, aunt, do; J. G. Spencer. ashore, East shore; brigs Flora, do Chicago; Helfenatsio, do head of the lake; Mohegan, do, near Bacine; Sugina, do head of the lake; Mohegan, do, near Bacine; Sugina, do head of the lake; Mohegan, do, near Bacine; Sugina, do head of the lake; Mohegan, do, near Bacine; Sugina, do head of the lake; Mohegan, do, near Bacine; Sugina, do head of the lake; Mohegan, do, near Bacine; Sugina, do head of the lake; Mohegan, do head of the lake; Mohegan,

GES. HINTON, THE MAIL ROBBER-How II was Done. When Gen Hinton bolted from his keepers, his first care was to make them safe by keepers, his first care was to make them sale by turning the key upon them. He then left the Weddell House without stopping to pay his bill, and took his course up Center-st. Having gained the grade of the Pittsburgh Railrowd, he followed it a short distance, but soon concluded it safer to make a short detour therefrom. He regained it, however, near the city limits, and at day-break brought up in a thicket near Newburgh. Here he skulaed among the bushes all day, and at night resumed his necturnal ramble. For its hours he subsisted his nocturnal ramble. For 48 hours he subsisted on green corn and a piece of sait fish that he stealthily obtained Finally, fatigued and footsore. he approached the habitation of man, obtained breakfast, bought a horse, and boldly pursued his journey. At Wellaville he voluntarily surrendered to the tavorn-keeper. He gives it as his opinion that he could have escaped across the river, and defied pursuit. He also says that it was at no time his intention to escape for a longer time than he could procure his witnesses and make redy to establish his innocence. This point is open for dis-cussion.

[Cleveland Horald.

CHARGE OF FRAUD .- A man man named Thos. CHARGE OF FRAUD.—A mish man named Thos. D. Perrine was yesterday arrested by Officer Prince John bavis, of the Lower Police Court, charged with defrending Mrs. Ann J. Mattor, now residing at No. 18. Steepes st., in April itse, of \$100. Mrs. Mishoy, it sopears employed the accused to the for her tradpremises also move occupied. Soon after receiving institutions from Mrs. M. relative to the matter, he left, but shouly after returned, and state that he had effected the desired arrangement with the over e., Lawyer Burrows of Wall st., but alleged, that according to agree ment be matter by Sto hadvance to accurate lease. Mrs. Malloy supposed at to be correct—patt over to him the money, but soon after ascertimed bis story to be a fabrication, made up with the design of deficiality her. He was taxen before Justice Lathrop, and held to fortiful.

ARREST OF SHIP THIEVES - Officers Harrison

ARREST OF SHIP THIEVES—Officers Harrison Colgan vesterday arrested Jas Fitzgen's), Goorge Harrison James Car oil and three others, on a charge of stealing from the cabin of the brig Esten, Iving at the foot of Orwest. E.R. clothing to the value of \$20, the property of Jonathun, the 1st mate. A portion of the property was found to possession of the accused, who were committed for trial by Justice Lothrop.

Grand Lanceny.—A man named Goo H. Possessions are accused by the control of the possession of the accused of the control of the possession of the accused of the control of the possession of the accused of the control of the possession of the accused of the control of the possession of the accused of the accused of the possession of the accused of the possession of the accused of the

GRAND LARGEAY.—A main manufacture of the terson, a concluman was yesterday taken into custody by Officer Foster, of the 15th ward, charged with stoning a yold wasch valued at 850, the property of Benjamin Kobbe of No. 216 Wooster st. A pawn ticket for the watch was found in possession of the accused, who concessed the thefand was located up by Justice McGrath for trial.

## LAW COURTS.

| Wednesday's Proceedings.

So we said when we published it, adding | COURT OF COMMON PLEAS - Before Judge Wood

COURT OF GENERAL BESSIONS -Before the Re-

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before the Recorder, and Ald, Hiller and Shaw:

That for simulat—Daniel Marr, an old man, was placed
on the charged with attempting to violate the person of
a girl loyeas of tree, named Annels O'Donnell. Evidence
was active a howing that Marr was discovered to a position which we remade a Pollearn on a resisting him. The
prisoner is about witted man and is spoten of as being gene aty a hirmless person. The Jury found him gittly assault and battery only, and he was senienced to the Penttentiary for discoult with Intent to Kill.—A man named John
Kellow was placed on triel, that god with attempting to take
the life of Partick Camon, at the corper of Twonti-side at,
and the Prisoner, whose Rebos stabled him in the
elf and swill some stary instrument indiciting a wound
at one half an lace long and some 25 lender deep Camon
of a great deal of hlood and was conveyed to the Replical
where he remained about 6 weeks. His wound was priconcord a dangerous one by the Surgeons who strended
liming the Hospital. No strength was made to deep that where he remained about 6 weeks. His wound was inflicted—the only quasilon seems to be, which
party gave the first blow. The prosecution have rested, and
the defense have examined several witnesses. The care
will be resumed this (Tharraday) morning. Alported.

the defense have examined access with each of the following will be resumed this (Thursday) morning. Appared.

Supreme Court — In Chambers — Before Judge Edmonds — The Forrest Disease Case — Application has been made and allowed on the complaint of Mrs Rossell, restraining Mr F from further exace ding in the Divince said to some addition of the complaint of Mrs Rossell, restrained Mrs Rossell, which applies had enjoined by find against disease said at any other place than at New York, also a children bind communication with the comparison of the said and the complaint of the place than at New York also a children bind communication with the comparison of the complaint of the place is a six of the place of the p

emitsel Term Sefore Judgo Lugadem-Hosphress Special Term Sefore Enirg Konnes of Referen, and out the of M. Van Horstbergh, Attracy for platouf de-sert date describers.

Course of Generally Sessions—Thursday.—
Be on the account and all while and shaw—Thursday.—
Be on the account and all while and shaw—Thursday
John Hole for it and with batest to and—This rule was
combined from presence. Nothing new of importance
was sicked. The wine tensor of the testimony for the
decreasy account to day specially account to the form of the feature of the
construction of the section of the testimony for the
construction of the section of the testimony for the
construction of the section of the section of the section of the
construction of the section of BURCH CRGAN FOR BALL CHEAP. - A

sized house, now meen by one of the foresystemat Chrich ee in this city. April 10 P. B. AMORY, in Pechasipo Fifty-fourth-man Tenin averue 53 275 m

Sulf for dillitary Seizure.

U.S. Circuit Court Before Judge Nelson —
Manuel H. Harmony va Ikind M. Mitchell — Sult by Mr.
H. a Santa Fé traire, from New York, to recover of Got.
Mitchell, one of the there suggaged in the Marian war,
glorio, the value of a train of wagons, mittes, & sulgoods, already referred to.

This case was continued. It appeared that the train of
Mr. H. was selzed by Gol. M. after several days march,
and the sermy and trains had entered the Marian Territerr. The flowest be army Mr. H. matthing with
the state of the several days and the army
and wagonin proceeds in Clinian as a force as a property

dence.

Mr. John Garced gave testimony. Is one of the firm of Peter, Harmony's, Nephew's k Co. Plaintiff was formerly a partner. He embarked in the Santa F6 susiness. His stimution was a good and profitable one. He commended buying goods for this expedition in the whiter of 1845. Am accountant with the Marken trade and the commended with the commended with the commended with the commended with the comme

acquainted with the Mexican trade, and have been so since 1242.

It was shewn that Col Mitchell was Lt. Col. of the Misscort mounted volunteers, part of the force of the U. S. Army, and that Col. Dornthan commanded the troops.

The case having rested on the part of plaintif, Mr. Hall, for defense, claimed a right to give as evidence, the petition of Mr. Harmony to Congress, with the statement of loss, &c. also the orders of Col. D. and Col. M. aready aliaded to. Mr. Cutting, for plaintif replied that it was ascertained after the petition being presented, that the original orders were verbal, and reduced to writing after the request of Mr. H. to be furnished with them. They are to be given in evidence with testimony of Col. D. (taken by Gommissioner) in regard to the orders.

Mr. Shepard then opened for the defense.

The first point is the existence of the war—that Col. M. received an order from Col. D. to selze the train, and that it was a lawful command which he was not at therety, ander the oth sect of the Sin art. of War, to disobey—and that he was acting as agent and subordinate to Col. D. in the according of the order.

2d. That plaintiff was a citizen and resident of the United States, and that he carried his go. ds to trade with the enemy, and, consequently, to aford them aid—gnd that they were selzed as stated.

3d. That he drove his train and carried his goods to Mexor with the enemy, and

Italie only with those places which had been subjected to the United States.

On the 25th May, 1850, plaintiff set out with his toans from Fort Independence, the usual stating point, to follow the Chinhasbar road, to trade with Mexico. At that point there are two roads which go to C one is the Ceraron road and the other he Bear's Fort road. On arriving at the Rig Bend of the Arsansas, he ascertained the outsignee of the war. At Paunes Forthe was overtaken by Capit Moore, who compelled thin to take the Sent's Fort road, and all the other traders were compelled to take that road. The object was to prevent the wag one advancing into Mexico (which they would by the other router) before the troops as they would have been of immense sevence to the Mexicans. From Bents Forthery all, including Mr. If, statted to march in advance of the army parsed the traders and were in advance of them to within 37 miles of Brazito. 31 Brazito a sharp batte was fought. The wagons wagons were

ornet.

Mr. S. made other remarks, and contended that the action could not be sustained. Some little testinony was taken and the Court adjourned to this foren ion.

CAMPHENE AND BURNING SLOID

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(1) fl. an 1713. 261 Grand-se New-York and 201

(2) fl. an 1713. 261 Grand-se New-York and 201

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(8) fl. an 1713. 261

(8) fl. an 1713. 261

(9) fl. an 1713. 2 auli wagoners at our regular prior at the above [97 lin'] J. & S. ENGLE, Manufacturers

LEATHER HOSE, 

PACE ROBEWOOD BLACK WALRUT RAND MAHOGANY FURRITURE, waxners a STONEY have removed for Disease Page's not established to our new warrons as old Erich way, where we have a not seen as a said mental for reservoid parior with the cover of the most exqualle style. The patronye a not a common expended from rosewood patter option of the patter option of the patter option of the second option opt

This TPREMIUM "CHEMICAL OLIVE BOAF,"

I manufactured by J. P. MERRIAM, Providence, R. I.—
This comp is well and favorably known as a most superior
archer for families or laundries and is warranted to wash
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TERICURSION CAPE of all sinds; We'here, Eley's, I would Richards, Gor's, Starkey's, &c. &c. Gun Wednes Shot Founder. A Powder and Liquor 'Alans, Hanting and Sportzmen's Knives, in great variety. Also, sole Agents for Diey's Pasen, Wire and Entwertal Shot Carandara.

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TO SHIPPERS OF BUTTER. The miseriber A hear ways on hand Gosten Salter of the best quality, in small parkages, reported expressly for long synages.—
Having had some hillort wars experience in the trade, as conditintly refers to the first houses in tols day, Philadelpi hard is sind. Each package has his brand and is guaranteed to keep for two years.

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JOHN CALVERLY, 103 Racout Phile.

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OPPOSITE RIVINGTON-ST MEW-YORK.
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Gire, &c. 30 lm\*

THE largest stock in the United States, well associated by Stockething of Foundatives Wiess from 38 Inches to the Stockething of Foundatives Wiess and all combers of coaper breas are coolin-for sale on the lowest terms, and STOVE HOLLOW WARE-Stove Dealers wish

A Jug a good structe of ribbed pois, bestures and spiders ground smooth maids, balled and varualistic, and he supplied immediately on receipt of the order. Delivered to the care ophosis and no charge for cartage. CASPER F. HOAG Schoperclady, N. Y. Aug. 21. REFINED PERU HORSE SHOE IRON and

sale by the subscribers, manufacturers, sale by the subscribers, manufacturers, sale in E. & J. BUSSING & CO 32 CHF at,

CHAIR CABLES—A large assortment of Engiles Chromes, from 3-4 to 17-5 inches. For sale by SAUNT & BERRICKSON, 168 South-st.

### DRY GOODS.

DPERFINE BLEAUHED SHIRTINGS.

200 cases York Fremiums. Wachasetts, Dover and
American Mills supering 36 637 inch Shirtings. Also, or
tra-super 37 inch Shirtings, for sale by
nys NESMITH & CO. 30 and 37 Fine-sa.

STARK MILLS DRILLINGS. -500 packages brown, blesched, siste and blue, saura stout, and ans Obrown, bleached, siste and blue, extra stout, and an qualed in perfection of manufacture. For sale by mys NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-a:

Fine Unbi. Eached Corrons. 400 bales
E Bhode Island Palo Aito, Rockingham, Hookselt, Medway, Hope, Weltham and other styles, for sale oy
soys NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Fine-st.

DIANGETS.—Colored Mackinaw, Negro, Berth, and Dithe different sizes ribbon-bound family Stankets of American manufacture. For sale by 1931 NESMITH & Co. 56 and 52 Pine-st.

BLEACHED COTTONS.-2,000 cases, comprising great variety of styles, suitable for exportation.

JUST For sale by NESMITH & Co. 50 and 52 Pine-st. HAMILTON SHEETINGS.—50 cases 6-4 and 12-4 bleached Sheetings. For sale by 1731 NESMITH & Co. 50 and 52 Fine-st.

A SHBURTON FLANKIS.—50 cases of those superfor Canton Flannels tust received. For sale by 1781

CALICO PHINTERS, BLANKETS, Lapping Cand Slove Cloth, Type Printers and Engravers Stank

Cand Slove Cloth, Type Printers and Engravers Slam ata, Roller, Cleaver and Jacket Cloths, for sale by myll C S LE BARON, & Fine-si G. S. LEE BARON, & Pine-s:
IPROWN BHESTINGH, -150 bales Salisbury, Ecoyli
C. S. Lee Baron, or rate low by

PLUE AND CANALCY PICINES. A new and Dauperior article fast colors for sule by

O A BERACHED SHIRTINGS.—150 cases 5ns 5-3 and low orless at 3 to 6 cents, for sale by ovil C. S. LE SARON, 55 Pine-4.

THEEN PRINTS. Of cases green and black ac d green and bine at \$4 to \$ conts. for sale by by! O 4 BILEACTIED BAHRTINGS, 150 cases tow-prized Shirtings, comprising a variety of styles, for sale by [mv6] SEMMITH & CO 80 and 52 Pine-st.

188, UK PHINTS, - 100 cares adams's blue and white Pand blue and orange Prints, for sale by my U C. H. TE BARON, is Pine-or.

JOLOHKD CASIBRICO. -125 cases light and dark exerments, from 45 to 6 cents, for saie by a seriments, from 45 to 6 cents, for saie by a seriments, from 45 to 6 cents, for saie by a seriments. COUNTERPARES. 30 cures superior Americas Capilla, lor saleby MESSHITH & CO, 50 and 53 Fine st. si

# COPARTNERSHIP.

A C HODGES. JOHN J. VANDERBURGH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the understyned have, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, formed a limited partnership under the name or firm of J. DOREMUS MILLS, that the general nature of the business to be transacted to the purchase and sale of sitk, straw and military goods; and that J. DOREMUS MILLS, who resides in the City of New-York, is the general partner; and that JOHN J. VANDERBURGH, who readeds in Beckinsn Town, Dutchess Contry, in said State, is the seciel partner; and that the said partnership is to commence on the seventh day of August, 1830, and is to terminate on the first day of August, 1835.—Dated this seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

ADSEMUS MILLS, and lawfw F. JOHN WADENBURGH.

DISSOLUTION. Mr. JOHN WADSWORTH has

his day windrawa nom our arm FELLOWS, WADSWORTH & CO. New-York, September 3, 1850. The huminess of the Importation of Watches, Jeweiry and Faccy Hardware with be continued under the name of FELLOWS & COMPANY, by the subscribers, who are authorized to scale the affers of the late firm of Fellows. Waterworth & Co. AMEDS FELLOWS, RIGHASO FELLOWS, JOHN P. FELLOWS, New-York, September 0, 1830.

To young, Grocers, is disolved to consequence of the section of Wm. 8. Young. The business of the late for Wm. 8. Young. The business of the late form will be adjusted by the surviving partner. Persons indebted will please to make immediate may ment, and there having claims will present their accounts to JOIN B. UASSNER.

Surviving Partner, 137 Chairson at The same and seem of the glove arms to direct for calls on very accommodating terms. Being an established stand.

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I HIS COMPANY having the capital all paid in confidence of the prepared, on any after today, to instance for ings, Merchandles, Household Furniture, Versical in Porticel Cargons, Acceptant less or damage by fice, on the most favorable terms of the Fire Insurance Companies of this city.

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Jacob Little,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 45 CORTLAND ST. New York First qualities of Goods on advantageous terms for RETAILERS COUNTRY MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS

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Linkin office to an illumber of Office nearest and the Western and Foad of the nearest and the Western A.M. and from 1 to 5 and 7 to 8. F.M.

They have opened a sistent and surgical infrance; where the poor will be alreaded granteening on Freedays Thursdays and Saturdes, from 7 to 11 to clock. A.M.

Dr. Childs will give nectually attention to discussed out sheet, longs and heart.

Dr. Fort to discusse of the eye and car, and to surgical cases generally.

DELPHIA, will resume operations on Monday, at DELPHIA, will resume operations on Monday, at September, and will be prepared to execute orders for satisfaction of druggists bottles and value. Orders will receive and mineral water bottles, and every deadline of druggists bottles and vials. Orders will receive law mediate attention if addressed to.

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AUCTION SALES.

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EF Farmeniar attention will be given to calce of Fancy Goods. Forcesials, raintings, &c. Also farmine of functioners &c. All of which as respectfully solicited.

Having under an arrangement with Mr. A. C. TUYTLE forces &c. All of which as respectfully solicited.

Having under an arrangement with Mr. A. C. TUYTLE forces &c. All of which as respectfully solicited.

At 160 clock, at the sales room, 333 Broadway, Elegent Rosewood and Sahoyany furnitures, Brocaelle Curtains. Clocks, Vases, Chis. Junner and Tea Services. Papier Mache and Hohemian. Goods, &c. — Consisting to part of resewoods and manogany sofes arm, sawing and partor chairs, center. sofs, sides and cylinder too tables, with Expytism and Italian tops extensionateleas. French bedsteads, dreasing bureaux, with inable tops, pure hair mattersets and palliages, back wainst chamber furniture, so ngle and double washistands, French bedsteads, dreasing bureaux, with inable tops, pure hair mattersets and palliages, back wainst chamber furniture, or ered in rich saits brocatelle, in saits, with extra French, covers, consisting of I sofa, Sparor chairs, it arm do, I swing chair. 2 ottomans. I excretoire and card table, and I contend on the saits of the saits, and and the saits of three elegant brocatelle window hangings and draperies, complete to match the above. Also, an invoice of new sayle French clocks. Also, periade writing cests, ladies' work boxes, &c. Also, portable writing cests, ladies' work boxes, &c. Also, Brussel rags, flave, articular, with which the sait will commence.

Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the saits.—

Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale. Catalogues will be ready on the markets at 3 Terms cash.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—Diamond Jewelley, &c.—I Breast Fin, superb single brilliant of the first water, valued at \$500; 1 do for June received, and of the latest and most fash-locable style of setting, and will be sold at prices much between their value.

low their value.
Also, I superb new aliver gilt prize flword—cost, \$425.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

10 Y BANGS, BROTHER & U.O. store 204 BroadDway. Particular attention given to the sale of Fivase
Libraries. Cash advances made when desired.

NOTICE.—The copartnership of BANGS, PLATT & EO.
was dissolved by the death of Mr. PLATT on the 8th of
May last. The business will be continued by the survivors
under the title of BANGS, BROTHER & GO.

New York, Aug. 1, 1850.

REGULAR NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE.
The Cantorne of this sale, which subtraces the most ex-

REGULAR NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE.
The Catalogue of this sale, which subraces the most extensive variety of desirable sinck ever offered at a Trade
Sale, is now ready for delivery to the Trade. The sale will
occupy two entire weeks, commencing with the Books.
FRIDAY MORNING, Sept 18,
the sale will commence with the publications of Messre.
Lindsay & Blakiaton, embracing their estire list, and the
popular scheol book involces of Messre M. Newman &
Co.; Mason & Law: S. Sabrock, Phinney & Co.; W. J.
Hamersley; Prat, Weedford & Co.; Contige & Br.,
Sanborn & Carter; Robert B. Collins, &c. &c. The contributions of Mesrs, Musery & Co., Clark, Austina & Co.;
Stringer & Townsendt, Josper Harding, and many other
valuable lists, will also be included in this day's sale

On SATURDAY, Sept 14.

whitable lists, will also be included in this day's sale

On SATURDAY, Sept 14.

The sale will commence with the largest collection of
Cathole publications offered to many years, subracing
contributions from Mesers J. Murph & Co.; H. & G. McGrah; F. Lucas, Jr.; D. & J. Sadlier, followed by many
choice contributions of desirable and salesble Books, tocluding the extensive invoice of well-known and popular
publications of Mesers S. Andrus & Son, Nafa & CornistJohn S. Perry, and the balance of stock of the late firm of
Sales, Stedman & Co.

The Stereotype Plaice will all be rold on SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, without any interruption
of the Book Sale. The list embraces many valuable sets of
Plaices, well worthy the sitemation of publishers.

SECONO WEEK

MONDAY MORNING, Sent. 15.

Commencing with the list of Mr. John W. Moore, followed by the extensive involces of Messar Ticknor, Roed & Fleids, James Murres & Go. the valuable cantibutions of Fleids James Murres & Go. the valuable cantibutions of Fleids James Murres & Go. the valuable cantibutions of Fleids, James Murres & Go. the valuable cantibutions of the General Protestant Epicoopal Sanday School Union, and of the New York Bible and Common Frayer Book Society, &c. &c. forming a most attractive days sale.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17,
will close the sale of Books, being inferior to more in rich-cess and variety, and embracing & choice collection of English Books.—This department of the sale includes many valuable consignments without from the unseen leveling of the sale we are compelled to reserve Mr. Bohn's limmense involce for a future day.

On the Evening of the same day, Messars Holbrooke & Go.'s consignment of Engravings will be sold.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 13,
Messra Laggett & Brothers' under asle of Papers will take place at our Sales Room. Their estalogue will consist of some 1,500-cases of Writing Papers, comorting nearly all the kinds manufactured. A separale catalogue of this sale will be ready for distribution on Monday, 4d September, and the Papers will be laid out for examination at Messra. Leggett & Brothers' Warehouse, 50. Foarl st. on Monday AFTERNON, he regular Sistionery Sale will be commenced with Mr. Arthur Morrell's constiguence of the Sooks, which is very large, and continued in use order of the Catalogue.

On THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 19.

Books, which is very large, and common in use of the catalogue.

On THURSDAY MORNING, Bept 19.

the Stationery sale will be continued, commoneing with Messa it Jorollman & Go.'s choice and wall-selected invoice of staple and fancy Stationery, including, also, large consignments from Messar Smith & Peiers, Samuel Hart & Go. W. A. Wheeler & Go. R. Bainbridge & Go and continued during the remaining days of the week, and including also a separate sale of Writing Papers of which catalogues are now preparing, to selected in season for distribution.

The whole sale will be closed on Salurday, the 21st of September.

TERMS OF SALE—On all purchases from the whole Catalogue, amounting to \$750 and unwers, four and six months' credit—on purchases from the whole Catalogue, less than \$760 and more than \$100, four months' credit, and all purchases secasting \$100 cm months' credit, and all purchases secased by \$1,000.

A discount of one per cent will be allowed obtail purchases secased by \$1,000.

The Continuous of Social and Stationery, who have not aiready further goods, are respectfully and earnestly urged to do so at once, that they may be to hard, seffer as possible, before the commencement of the sale, thus including a prompt delivery to the purchasers home-disciplinating a prompt delivery to the purchasers home-disciplinating \$1500 THER & CO.

BANGS, SECTION & CO.

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at PRIVATE BALK—A great assortment of Writing Pasers; Letter, Cap. On and Flet do not the most favorable
come. Booksellers and constructed to

the Continue Copies Controller on Science and processing the Northensia Hydraulics and Machenia, toling Farmers' Englishments threaten's great work of Mich Cors, Pheer's frinciples of Architection & Googster, Service's County and Society Reservations of Architecture, Clon's Coggier, Service's County Reserves

D S HOUGH, Auclioneer.

PHIS DAY, at 10; o'closs, at 1 Greenwich st, near the Battery, a dealrable assectment of second-hand furniture made to order by the best makers, and nearly new, consisting in pers of French sales, increase hoddeneds, person testes, rockers, rockers, rard testes, comer and diolog do, i excession do, pier and mantel plasses, chandelers, solar lamps, tapestry and ingrain cerps to, beliakovas, parfordo, i superforcocking stove cost \$43. Coled dimer and lease sella Substandard, vory kulves, kitchen furniture, kc. &c.

at 311.

A UCTION SALE AT NIAGARA PALLS, Canada A LCTION SALE AT NIAGARA FALLS, CARAGE AV. West-Highly valuable and none attractive fractional property, commanding the most subtime and picturesque views of the great cataract and the surrounding or bouses end rice pastite and meadow lands, with most salustrous and feartiff building size, which will be sold stanction at the Pavillon floor at the Falls, on TUEBDAY, the both day off colorer box, in he following loss, and subject to such consisting of sale as shall be then produced:

hen produces:

Lot 1. The Optarlo House, on the brow of the bill, with
our acres (more or less) of feedle hand thereto adjoining

four acres (more or less) of lettin hau indices as the "Said and belonging.

Lot 2. The substantial building known as, the "Said House," and about three acres (more or less) of choice land, commanding a most apperbytew of the great Fall.

Lots 3, 4 and 5. Three pieces or parcels of land, situate on the lower oscik, freeling the tiver.

Also, shout one quarter of an acre of land fronting the tiver, on the main road from Chippewa to Chromatown, with gread dwelling house, belonging to the estate of Lieut. Gam Murray.

ith good dwelling beuse, belonging the particulars may en. Murray.

The Property may be viewed, and further particulars may the Property may be viewed, and further particulars may be property may be sometimes of the undersigned.

The roperty may be not the office of the undersigned.
The terms will be ne-fourth of the purchase mosely to e paid at the sale, and the remainder by three equal annual natalments, with interest secured on the property.
Niggara Fails [818 total THOM AS C. STREET.

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UR. RICHARDSONS SYMUP—One of the best remedica of the age. Dr. Blobardson's Syrap, for abili-ers, chelera morbus and summer complaints and pain in the stomach.

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Sold et Br. Traphagon's, San Pearlet; Charles H. Ring,

122 Broadway; at the drugglat store 461 do; Bobert A.

Sanda, 198 Bourery; Haydoca, 211 Pearlet; also, Mrs.

Hays, 175 Fullcost Brooklyn city.

Jei Im. A CARD.—The undersigned begs leave, to draw the attention of architects Engineers, Machinists, Opticians, Opticians, Machinists, M